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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1896.

NUMBER 300.

OGDEN IS
SWEEPED BY
THE WINDS

Trees, Telephone and Telegraph Poles Piled Up Indiscriminately.

BIG FIRE ADDS
TO OTHER HORRORS

Loss Will Probably Reach One Hundred Thousand.

A Virtual Reign of Terror On at the Junction City-Culion Pacific Train Starts Out, Only to Be Hemmed In in Such a Way as to Prevent Either Progress or Retreat—Collapse of the Big Structure in Which the Steel Pipe for the Power Plant Was Being Made—An Awful Night For the Men in the Canyon—Prove and Other Points in Utah Also Suffer From Heavy Winds.

(Special to The Herald.)

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 18, 1896.—The storm is something fearful.

Electric, telephone, telegraph and pole wires strewn the streets, while trees and other debris block the sidewalks.

The wind is blowing a perfect hurricane, and the air is filled with flying pebbles and bits of glass, that cut the faces and hands of pedestrians.

At this writing—9 p. m.—a terrific fire is raging in the big warehouse of F. J. Kiesel & Co.

Other buildings are threatened, especially the joint Union Pacific and Southern Pacific freight depots, which are just west of the burning pile, and in the track of the tornado.

THE WIRES ARE GOING SO FAST THAT it is thought best to rush news at once, without waiting for details.

Kiesel's warehouse collapsed and then caught fire. It is filled with all kinds of merchandise, and an effort is being made to save some candles, barbed wire, canned goods, oils, paints, liquors, drugs, and all manner of goods ever found in a storehouse, which are jumbled in heaps. The wires were down and no alarm could be got to the station in time to check the fire.

Efforts are being directed to the saving of the freight depots, which are of wood and dry as matches.

The town was wild with excitement. People fear to leave their houses because of the falling trees and the network of wires.

THERE IS REAL DANGER

In moving about the streets because of the heavily charged wires. A number of plate glass windows have been blown in. Among them are those of S. P. Ash and the Wright & Sons Co. The damage to orchards throughout the county must be terrific, not only to fruit but to trees.

The wind has raged all day, beginning about 2 o'clock this morning. There was something of a lull in the afternoon, but about dusk it broke with awful fury.

A fire started in the middle of the block back of the postoffice, but was checked by the prompt action of John O. Critchlow, a postoffice employee. He notified Nelson & Fell's stable, and the heads rushed out in time to extinguish what might have been a disastrous fire.

THE F. J. KIESEL WAREHOUSE will be almost a total loss. The firemen have thus far kept the flames from spreading to the freight houses. A carload of sugar that was standing near the warehouse, ready for unloading, is also destroyed.

Mr. Schaezenback, of the firm of Kiesel & Company, says the loss will be at least total. The building and stock he valued at about \$50,000. It was partly insured, but how heavily he cannot say tonight. Mr. Kiesel has been away and is expected in from the north tomorrow.

The smoke stack of the street car power house has blown down. All the electric lights in the city are out, and at this writing—10 o'clock—the storm shows no sign of abatement.

A brick house, unoccupied, situated near Twenty-sixth street, on Van Buren avenue, blew down early in the evening. No one was hurt. Telephone communication with outside cities and towns is for the most part stopped. Both Salt Lake wires are down.

A PAINT SUGGESTION.

A visit to the railroad yards gives a faint suggestion of the havoc being wrought by the storm.

The Kiesel warehouse is still burning. Firemen, regular and extra, are scattered about the yard watching for fresh fires and keeping cars and buildings wet.

The space west of the burning warehouse is a fiery mass of flying brands. For hundreds of yards on the west side, the very air seems to be a mass of whirling fire. The warehouse burned slowly, as it caught on the west side, and as it collapsed before falling, the bricks covered the mass of combustibles and smothered the fire for a time.

The northern Union Pacific train, leaving here at 8:30, got only about a mile from the city, when it was stopped by fallen trees. The windows of the coaches are shattered and the train can go neither forward nor backward. Most of the passengers are still in the coaches, and it is difficult to get any kind of vehicle to move in the city. Horses either plunge in terror or tremble and refuse to go. The department had

ANSWERED THREE CALLS before going to the big fire. One was to a barn belonging to Feringer & Ash on Thirty-first street, and another to a small blaze in a Chinese restaurant on Twenty-fifth street, while the next was a false alarm sent from near the center of town. They had just returned from this last alarm when a telephone call and a glare off toward the freight depots called them out for all night.

The smoke stacks of the electric light plant fell about 8 o'clock, crashing through the roof. Communication has been partially established in the city by bringing the motor from the Hot Springs line on the electric car tracks, and pushing away the stranded cars. The motor will be used to transport

SUPPLIES TO THE FIRE FIGHTERS.

A large number of volunteers are working with the regular firemen. George W. Jones, councilman, was one of the first to see the Kiesel fire. He is an old fire fighter and is working at his old trade under Chief Blinford. All the firemen say this is the worst fire in their experience. Only three blocks away, a trip to the fire and back requires an hour.

1 a. m., Sept. 19.—Word has just been brought to the city by De Witt Folker, a boy from the machine shops of Rhodes Bros., that the big structure in which the steel pipe for the power plant was being made has collapsed. The building was thought to be as solid as it could be made. The framework was of the heaviest beams and the foundations laid in cement. They were put up solidly so as to hold the heavy machinery. It can not be learned at this hour whether the machinery is injured or not.

The traveling crane traversing the upper section of the building must have been crushed. The building was insured against fire, but whether against collapse or not cannot be learned. Folker, the boy, came to bring the news to Manager George C. Thompson, who was at the Reed.

It has been a fearful night for the men at the canyon work. Most of them live in tents and these are all down. The storm is worse in that neighborhood, being just in front of the canyon.

WIND AT PROVO.

Scores of Trees Blown Down and Much Other Damage Done. (Special to The Herald.)

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 18.—A terrific wind storm has been raging here all the evening.

Scores of large trees were uprooted and blown across the streets and sidewalks.

At the depot and in the center of town, there are eight large trees down. The tin roof on the Z. C. M. L. warehouse has blown loose.

Unless the wind subsides before midnight, the entire roof will go. The telephone wires and poles are down in a number of places.

Windows have been blown in and a great deal of damage done generally.

COLORED MEN WILL COME.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

Soldier Boys Now at the Fort Will Move to Fort Sherman, Idaho—Other Changes Made By Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lamont today issued an order changing the stations of most of the important regiments of the army. In the infantry, the Fifteenth will relieve the Twenty-fourth; the Twenty-fourth relieves the Sixteenth; the Sixteenth relieves the Fourth; the Fourth relieves the Fifteenth. The Third artillery changes with the Fifth artillery. The stations of these regiments are as follows:

Infantry—Fifteenth, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Twenty-fourth, at Fort Bayard, N. M.; and Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Sixteenth, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Fourth, at Fort Sherman, Idaho; Boise barracks, and Fort Spokane, Wash.

Artillery—One battery of the Fifth artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., others at San Francisco harbor, while the Third artillery batteries are distributed at stations in Florida, Louisiana and one at Fort Monroe.

TWO REPUBLICAN KINDERGARTENS.

GREAT DAY
FOR MCKINLEY

Apostle of Protection Receives
Thousands of Callers.

AN IMPRESSIVE PARADE

Thurston Gets Rid of Much Political Bile.

A Speech That Would Do No Credit to
Dennis Kearney in the Old-Time
Sand Lot Days—Callum Also
Shows How Deeply the Words of
the Boy Orator of the Platte Have
Entered Their Souls.

CANTON, O., Sept. 18.—The largest political gathering ever seen in Ohio assembled here today.

Conservative estimates place the number of people on the streets of Canton this afternoon and evening at more than 80,000.

Eastern Ohio, eastern West Virginia and western Pennsylvania sent large delegations. The railways were taxed to their utmost capacity, and every vehicle in the county was brought into service. The crowd was almost twice as large as the organizers of the meeting expected, but it was orderly and the people were well cared for.

At an early hour this morning the people began to

STREAM INTO THE CITY,

and at 9 o'clock large crowds had gathered about the residence of Major McKinley. Notwithstanding the other attractions in the city, the house of the candidate was the center of interest and people clung about it till 11 o'clock at night. They filled the yard, took possession of the porches and peered in at the windows.

There was an impressive parade this afternoon. The procession was an hour and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand, and it moved at a very lively pace, with no hails. Major McKinley rode at the head of the parade, in the carriage with him were Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, and Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. When the head of the parade reached the McKinley house, Major McKinley left his carriage and reviewed the procession.

There was another big parade in the evening, which Major McKinley also reviewed.

At 3:30 o'clock the speaking began in the big tent.

TWENTY THOUSAND PRESENT.

There were 20,000 people packed into the tent and many more standing about on the outside waiting to go in.

Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, presided. When he was introduced he said:

"Since the St. Louis convention, the people of the country have not waited for the arrangements of the party managers, but have opened the campaign on their own account. Every man has been the recipient of eloquence, and around them have gathered crowds great and small. This meeting today has been inspired by the idea of instituting a pilgrimage to the Republican shrine. It is really a ratification of the many triumphs that have been achieved by the Republican candidate since he began receiving those who call to congratulate him and themselves upon the work of the Republicans in their national convention.

"I am sure that all of us can say that we are all glad to be so near our candidate, and to contribute a little more to the busy political life of this city of Canton.

"The all-absorbing issue in this campaign up to this time has been that of the present monetary system, as opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, proposed by the Democrats in their Chicago convention. The necessity of utterly defeating the Democratic proposition must be apparent to you all. The free and unlimited coinage of silver by the independent action of this nation would bring financial disaster and general distress such as we have never known before. The maintenance of the present monetary system is the policy of honor and to that the Republican party is committed now as it always has been in the past."

CULLOM FOLLOWS.

Governor Bushnell was heartily applauded, and when he introduced Sen-

ator Cullom of Illinois, there was a storm of cheers.

Among other things, Senator Cullom said: Mr. Bryan is an out-and-out free trader, as well as for free silver. Can you stand free silver and free trade together? I don't want either. We have had four years' experience of what we may expect all the time under free trade. God alone knows what will become of the country if we try the experiment of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 15 to 1.

Fellow citizens, I feel as sure of what I am going to say as I am that there is an all-wise, overruling providence that if the people of the United States will, at the November election, place the Republican party, with William McKinley as president and with a congress in harmony with him on financial and tariff questions, prosperity and confidence will come again to the people.

Do you not believe it? Will you do it? I have faith that you will.

What a period of distress for the past three years. Plenty of money, but locked up—nobody, in fact, wanting it or daring to invest it. I am reminded of the lines: "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink; Water, water everywhere, but all the boats did shrink."

Fellow citizens, the Republican

POLICY OF PROTECTION

is still a living issue. It will remain an issue until the Wilson-Gorman bill is repealed and a measure framed on protection lines is adopted and supported by President McKinley. We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of protection to American industry and agriculture, and whether in the shops, on the farm, in the factories or in the mines—wherever they are.

Now, fellow citizens, let us see about the so-called silver question. They say that money is growing scarce and increasing in value; that gold is appreciating instead of silver depreciating, all of which is more or less true. During the last one hundred years, the quantity of gold produced in the world has increased from \$100,000,000 annually to \$200,000,000, while the population has simply doubled. Let us see further. Of the gold in our country it is used to be 30 per cent. is coined. Now 96 per cent. is coined. Therefore, the amount of gold in circulation is four times as much as it was one hundred years ago.

The total money in the world—gold, silver and paper—has increased 80 per cent. during the last one hundred years. Of the money in the world one hundred years ago, 20 per cent. was gold; it is now 35 per cent. As to the increase of bank checks, drafts, etc., which go to

TAKE THE PLACE OF MONEY,

the banking facilities of the world have increased 100 per cent.

There was a position of Bryan and Alford and their followers. They say that gold is dearer than it was in 1876, and that we need more silver. Let us see how this is. During the last one hundred years the price of money has been getting cheaper. The legal rate of interest on money is 6 per cent. and it has fallen to 3 per cent. and I think men do not pay more than 3 per cent. for money.

To get it for 3 and sell it bonds at a premium, while before it was paid 10 per cent. for money. On the basis of 100 for wages in 1876, wages in 1896 were 180 per cent. an increase of nearly 80 per cent. The purchasing power of wages increased about 80 per cent.

Mr. Alford and other poplarist leaders say the dollar is 200 cents, while the dollar before 1873 was a 100-cent dollar. In the first place the

STATEMENT IS NOT CORRECT.

but if it were, which would you rather have, a dollar worth 200 cents or a dollar worth 100 cents? They say nobody ever saw an American dollar in coin that would not circulate anywhere in this country, and in many foreign countries, at its nominal value.

Suppose it is true that our dollars are 200 cents. How many of these have we in circulation? According to the last treasury statement, we have more than \$1,000,000,000 consisting of gold, silver and paper, one dollar just as good as another, a per capita circulation of nearly \$22. If Bryan, Alford and their associates are right, then our money in circulation is equal to \$3,000,000,000, or about \$44 per capita. As their platform only calls for one dollar for every man, woman and child, they ought to be satisfied with \$44.

Let us see what would happen in the event of the success of the nominees of the Chicago convention. Our gold would leave us to be hoarded—that is certain—a contraction of \$900,000,000. The remainder of our money will shrink in purchasing power equal to the difference between the par value of the dollar and the bullion price of silver. The difference is now about 47 cents. So that our circulation will be contracted to that extent, and we will have less silver; that is, a contraction of actual money where we now have \$22.

Mr. Bryan says we would no doubt have a panic at first after the adoption of free coinage. He admits that much. He does not say whether it will be just a little wave which will wear the toes and scare the timorous, or whether it will be a tidal wave which will engulf the nation.

WE ARE NOT CHILDREN

In experience. We had our fingers burned four years ago, and they are yet sore from the effects of the fire. William J. Bryan told us that free trade was just what we needed; that our troubles were all due to the tariff. He now tells us that we must have free silver; that it will be a crime against humanity to longer refuse it; that all mankind has been suffering untold misery since 1873 on account of demoralization of silver.

You know better. Will you take his advice again? I don't think so. He is deceiving ourselves in dealing with this question. We have more gold and more silver than we ever had before, altogether more circulating medium than we ever had before, and we have no money

HARRISON
WILL TALK

Ex-President Relieves the
Minds of the National
Committeemen.

A PERSONAL LETTER

He Will Go to New York in a
Day or So.

Senator Shoup Reaches Chicago
From Salt Lake, and Says Two
or Three Leaders of the Silver
Party Here Who Are Interested
in Protection and Reciprocity
Will Soon Declare Themselves
For McKinley.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Benjamin Harrison will make some campaign speeches in October and the fears of the Republican national committeemen at Chicago headquarters were set at rest today by the welcome intelligence. It came this afternoon in the form of a personal letter from the ex-president in Indianapolis to Committee Chairman Durbin of Indiana. Mr. Durbin would only say the letter contained a promise to make some speeches. The dates and places will be fixed after Mr. Harrison has communicated with Mr. Durbin and the Indiana committee will be ignored in the matter. One of the speeches will be in Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison will go to New York in a day or so, to remain a week or ten days and the speaking engagements will be made as soon as the ex-president returns home.

Committeemen Cyrus Leland returned from Kansas. Mr. Leland said: "Watson has done lots of good for the Republican party by coming to Kansas and making his fiery and several speeches. He had small crowds to begin with, but they quickly increased and the result will be that the 'middle-of-the-road' Populists intend to put up a separate Bryan and Watson electoral ticket which will split the Populist vote for Bryan."

Committeeman Payne received a letter from a prominent statesman of Washington giving the result of a poll taken in the eastern part of the state. He said many middle of the road Populists had repudiated fusion and the Democrats were much disorganized. Many precincts showed Republican gains and Populist losses.

Senator Shoup of Idaho came in from Utah. He said two or three leaders in the silver party there who were interested in a protective tariff and reciprocity would soon declare themselves for McKinley.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

MASS CONVENTION HELD LAST EVENING.

McKinleyite Wing of the G. O. P.

Also Meets and Elects Delegates—J. N. Kimball Chairman of the City Caucus.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 18.—The silver Republicans held their mass convention tonight in the city hall. Despite the hurricane there was a good attendance. E. W. Wade called the meeting to order in the absence of Chairman Dix. A. B. Hayes was made temporary chairman. A committee on permanent organization and order of business was appointed which, after a brief recess, reported John D. Murphy as chairman, Mrs. C. A. Nelson as secretary, L. L. Davis as sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hayes both made speeches.

It was decided to name delegates through a committee which was appointed and named the following, the names being ratified by the convention: First ward—G. H. Matson, Mrs. R. D. Robins, W. T. Beardsley, Miss Addie Angell, Sidney Stevens, G. C. Reberg, G. P. McCabe.

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Second ward—J. D. Murphy, M. N. Graves, S. H. Cave, S. S. Schramm, G. F. Hoshbrough, Mrs. Jennie Wilson, Mrs. Jane Ballantyne.

Third ward—M. L. Jones, A. W. Putnam, John Farr, J. C. Cordon, T. B. Evans.

Fourth ward—A. R. Easton, C. M. Brough, Dr. E. B. Graham, E. H. Anderson, J. W. Bluth, W. C. Howell, Miss Cora Carlton, Mrs. C. M. Brough, Mrs. Eva West, Fred Chambers.

Fifth ward—E. M. Allison, Jr., V. C. Gunnell, Mrs. Dr. Coulter, T. J. Stephens, E. A. Littlefield, Don Marquie, T. E. Browning, Miss Rose Canfield, C. Pratt.

County delegates—Edwin Dix, A. J. Taylor, N. J. Harris, James Storey, Joseph Ririe, L. M. Nelson, Alma Keyes, C. W. Childs, William Jones, A. B. Hayes, Mrs. A. B. Hayes, T. A. Reed, Eugene Robinson, W. G. Wilson, R. L. Davis, J. E. Hodson, Mrs. Robert Simpson.

Frank J. Cannon was made a delegate at large. The delegates are elected to attend the convention to be held in Salt Lake September 24.

THE MCKINLEY WING

of the Republican party held their convention according to call last night in the city hall. In spite of the storm, a good representation of country delegates was present, they having remained over from the morning convention.

Joseph Skey was made chairman and Joseph Skey of Plain City, secretary. It was decided to elect eighteen delegates from the county precincts to go to Mr. Pleasant and thirty-five from the city. J. N. Kimball was elected chairman of the city caucus, and the following delegates were elected:

J. N. Kimball, L. R. Rogers, Richard Hill, A. S. Condon, J. F. McCoy, A. S. Deane, E. E. Barton, J. A. Beizer, W. R. White, T. H. Crise, Charles Meighan, H. E. Steel, G. K. Smith, R. H. Whipple, B. T. Shepard, W. F. St. John, Reese Howell, Mrs. Loyal Griffin, W. F. Calkins, George Halverson, Walter Ritchie, J. V. Nelson, Mrs. R. H. Whipple, David Munroe, G. J. Kelley, D. C. Dore, J. E. Bagley, Lee Curtis, L. B. Balsh, Mrs. Hoorlight, Ira Thompson, D. M. McKee, S. L. Ives, Morand Skene, R. P. Thomas.

Alternates—J. Trusty, O. P. McDowell, George Hales, M. Skeen, Jr., R. H. McQuarry, Mrs. C. L. Hollingsworth, County delegates—North Ogden—G. S. Deane, John Vanderhoof.

Plain City—J. L. Skeen, William Knight.

Marriotts—Moroni Marriott, Eden-Joseph Roste.

Huntsville—William Smyth, C. Wansgaard.

Slaterville—Richard Howell.

West Weber—W. C. Hunter, J. R. McFarland.

Wilson—Daniel Drake.

Uintah—B. L. Bybee.

Riverdale—James Pife.

Kaneville—Ed Sewell.

Beechee—L. McCarty.

Hooper—D. C. Howe.

A committee was appointed on transportation, J. E. Bybee, Charles Meighan and L. R. Rogers.

HILL'S LATEST BULLETIN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Senator Hill today made the following statement concerning the report that he had written to friends that he would support the Chicago ticket: "I have no desire to either affirm or deny newspaper stories and rumors regarding my position on the national ticket and other political questions. When I have anything to say, I will state it over my own signature."

HOME AFFAIRS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—James S. Norton, the lawyer, orator and author, died yesterday afternoon at his summer home at Lake Geneva, after an illness lasting through three years.

WELCOMED
BY MANY
THOUSANDS

Bryan's Magnificent Reception
at Richmond, Virginia,
Yesterday.

ENTHUSIASM
WAS UNBOUNDED

Receptions at Columbus and Toledo Outdone.

Never before in the History of American Politics has such a Tribute Been Paid to a Candidate For the Highest Office Within the Gift of the People of the Civilized World—Great Were the Sights and the Scenes.

AUDITORIUM, Richmond, Va., Sept. 18.—In all his career, William J. Bryan never received a greeting so enthusiastic, so wildly demonstrative as that given him by Richmond tonight. Not even the receptions at Columbus and Toledo, although they were greater by far in the attendance, could compare in frantic excess of partisan emotion to the manner in which the great audience gave him welcome.

Tonight there was something by which the Auditorium gathering might be measured, and while few there were willing to say that less than 15,000 persons were present, quite as few would express the opinion that the audience numbered more than 20,000. It was late when Mr. Bryan arrived. He blinked his eyes as he entered the big hall from the rear of the stage for all but four jets of the electric light globes had gone out and the first impression of one on entering was that of semi-darkness.

The Auditorium was packed to its utmost when the Democratic nominee arrived. Not another soul could push his perspiring form within many feet of the entrance. Mr. Bryan came upon the stage leaning on the arm of Mr. Ellison. He was known in an instant.

ONE MIGHTY SHOUT WENT UP and then grew in volume and kept growing until things began to get uncomfortable with those of sensitive ears. The applause lasted ten minutes. Senator Daniel rose to introduce Mr. Bryan, but at sight of his well-known countenance the crowd went wild, wilder even than when Mr. Bryan came upon the scene. Soon it became quiet enough for the nominee to be heard, but all through his address there were shouts of approval, partly suppressed cheering, and so much disorder that made it hard for his words to reach all in the hall. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have a higher claim in the capital city of this great state so marked an evidence of the interest which the people are taking in this campaign. I do not come to instruct you in the policy of the nation. It would be useless to add anything to that which has already been said by the distinguished senator who has brought to the investigation of

THE MONEY QUESTION

that ability which he carried into all his work, and who adds to ability eloquence to present and defend Democracy as it is taught by the sacred (Applause.) To such a state represented by John W. Daniel (applause), an apostle of bimetalism need come to aid the work of instruction. I am not here as a candidate, but as a citizen passing through the state because I would never have come to Virginia with any thought that my presence here would not permit me to determine the vote of this state. (Applause.)

"I am the nominee of three conventions, but I do not appeal to the voter on the ground that I was nominated by the regular authority. (Applause.) To your suffrage to party ties can give me. I appeal to you as the only candidate for the presidency who believes the American people can have a financial policy of their own. (Applause.) If there is a man who respects party regularity, he need not complain of the manner of my nomination. The Democratic convention, which met